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Tuesday, July 3, at 4 P.M.—General opening meeting. Addresses by the president of the institute, the president of the Sociological Society, and a representative of the University of London. Report of the secretary-general.

8:30 P.M.—Conversazione given by the University of London.

Wednesday, July 4, at 10:30 A.M.—‘Caractères généraux des luttes sociales’: M. J. Novicow, Professor Lester Ward, Professor Ludwig Gumplowicz, Dr. Raoul de la Grasserie, M. S. Halpérine.

3:30 P.M.—Garden party given by Lord Avebury.

Thursday, July 5, at 10:30 A.M.—Suite du débat.—‘Les luttes sociales d’après Herbert Spencer’: Professor Ludwig Stein. ‘La guerre est-elle un facteur nécessaire?’: Professor A. D. Xénopol.

2:30 P.M.—‘Luttes sociales dérivées des problèmes industriels en Angleterre’: M. Frederic Harrison. ‘La lutte pour le travail, et les in-employés’: Professor Loch. ‘Etude comparée des luttes sociales contemporaines dans les principaux pays occidentaux, y compris l’Amérique du Nord’: Dr. Emil Reich.

8 P.M.—Banquet given by the Sociological Society.

Friday, July 6, at 10:30 A.M.—‘La sociologie des partis politiques’: Professor Lester Ward. ‘L’évolution politique de l’Italie’: Senator Professor G. Arcoleo. ‘La foule et les meneurs’: M. K. J. Kochanowski. ‘Les luttes intermentales’: M. Emile Frey.

2:30 P.M.—Closing meeting.

RESULTS OF THE GERMAN CENSUS.

THE results of the German census, which was taken on December 1, last, represent the total population of the home empire as 60,605,183 persons, an increase of over 47 per cent. since 1871, and of 7.52 per cent. since the census of 1900. A study of the distribution of the increase among the various parts of the empire shows that Prussia, with nearly two thirds (37,278,820) of the total population, has grown at a greater rate than the rest of Germany, the increase in the number of its inhabitants during the past five years being 8.14 per cent. Growth has been most rapid in the three western provinces in the valley of the middle Rhine—Westphalia (13.50 per cent.), Rhineland (11.74 per cent.), and Hesse-Nassau

(9.07 per cent.)—which, with an area of less than one fifth of that of Prussia, contains nearly one third (12,124,052) of its population. In the county (Regierungs-Bezirke) of Potsdam there has been an exceptionally rapid increase in the population the number of inhabitants being returned as 2,327,853, or 20.66 per cent. more than in 1900. The city of Berlin, the population of which is enumerated separately, had last December 2,040,222 inhabitants, an increase of 8.01 per cent. In no province or county of Prussia was there a decline in the population during the intercensal period, but the growth in the eastern provinces, occupying the sandy North German plain, was below both the average for Prussia and the average for the German Empire. In the province of East Prussia the rate of increase was only 1.46 per cent. (in the previous five years, however, a decline had been registered); in the province of West Prussia it was 5.01 per cent., in the county of Frankfurt (Brandenburg) 1.93 per cent., in the province of Pomerania 3.02 per cent., and in Posen, Silesia, and Prussian Saxony between 5 and 6 per cent. In Hanover the rate of increase rose again to 6.52 per cent., while in German Jutland (Schleswig-Holstein) it exceeded the average, being 8.38 per cent. Outside of Prussia the population of the two great southern kingdoms, Bavaria and Württemberg, comprising much of the southwestern highlands as well as the alpine foreland of Germany, rose by 5.45 and 6.03 per cent., respectively, and amounted last December to 8,813,154, while the already densely populated kingdom of Saxony, with 4,502,350 inhabitants, had increased its population by 7.14 per cent. In the Grand Duchy of Baden (2,009,320 inhabitants), bordering the right bank of the upper Rhine, the rate of increase was precisely that of the German Empire—7.52 per cent., while in Hesse and Oldenburg it reached 8.14 and 9.77 per cent., respectively, furnishing another instance of the rapidity with which the population is increasing in western and north-western Germany. Among the small states bunched together in the highlands of Central Germany, the rate of increase was compara-

tively small—mostly 3, 4 and 5 per cent. It is noticeable that in Alsace-Lorraine, the population of which declined from 1871 to 1885, there has been since the latter date a progressive increase in population, the percentage of growth during the past five years being 5.53 and the actual population last December 1,814,626, or 265,000 more than in 1871. The continued tendency of population to accumulate in large cities is illustrated by the returns for the Hanse towns, the increase in the case of Hamburg (free city and state) being 13.89 per cent., in the case of Bremen 17.14 per cent., and in the case of Lübeck 9.38 per cent. The male population of Germany (29,868,096) is still slightly less than the female population (30,737,087); but, taking the empire as a whole, the proportional increase in the former (7.68 per cent.) has been slightly in excess of the increase in the latter (7.36 per cent.).

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

PROFESSOR SEUBERT, hitherto the German member of the international committee on atomic weights, has resigned, and Professor Ostwald has been appointed his successor. The committee now consists of F. W. Clarke, United States, chairman; T. E. Thorpe, Great Britain; H. Moissan, France, and W. Ostwald, Germany.

MRS. W. P. FLEMING, curator of astronomical photographs in the Harvard College Observatory, has been elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society. Mrs. Fleming has also been appointed honorary fellow in the department of astronomy in Wellesley College, in recognition of her distinguished work in astronomy and in gratitude for her helpful cooperation in the establishment of astronomical work in Wellesley College.

DR. CH. WARDELL STILES, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, has been elected *correspondant étranger* of the *Société Centrale de Médecine Veterinaire de France*.

PROFESSOR EDMUND WEISS, professor of astronomy in the University of Vienna, has been elected a corresponding member of the Paris Academy of Sciences in the room of the late O. Struve.

DR. A. WEISMANN, professor of zoology at Freiburg, celebrated, on July 9, the fiftieth anniversary of his doctorate.

DR. ADOLF WÜLLNER, professor of physics at Aachen, has celebrated his seventieth birthday.

PROFESSOR CONWAY MACMILLAN has resigned the chair of botany at the University of Minnesota, and will, it is understood, go into business.

MR. EDWARD A. FATH, instructor in astronomy in the University of Illinois, has been appointed fellow in the Lick Observatory.

ACCORDING to a press despatch from Washington, the commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and the Secretary of Agriculture to formulate rules and regulations for the enforcement of the pure food law, held its first meeting on July 23 at the Department of Agriculture. Dr. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, was elected president, and James L. Gerry, chief of the divisions of customs of the treasury, secretary. It was decided to begin work immediately upon the regulations, and the committee will meet from time to time for consultation as opportunities will be presented. Public hearings will be held, beginning in New York City, on September 17.

A NUMBER of his old pupils have indicated their intention to join in the presentation of his portrait to Sir Henry Littlejohn, emeritus professor of forensic medicine in the University of Edinburgh.

THE Cambridge Philosophical Society has awarded the Hopkins prize for the period 1897-1900 to Mr. S. S. Hough, F.R.S., chief assistant at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, for his work on the dynamical theory of the tides.

THE London Chemical Society has awarded its Longstaff medal to Professor W. N. Hartley for his spectroscopical researches.

THE Ceylon government has added a hospital to the pathological laboratory which it recently established at Colombo. Both institutions are under the charge of Dr. Castellani.

THE states of Maryland and North Carolina will cooperate this summer with the U. S.